

The Avalanche

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY
AT
GRAYLING, MICHIGAN,

O. PALMER,
Editor and Proprietor.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
For one year.....\$1.75
For six months.....75
For three months.....50

STRIKERS IN POWER.

BLOODSHED IMMINENT AT BUFFALO, N. Y.

Switchmen Destroy the Railroad Property on All Sites—Trains Thrown on the Tracks and Burned—A Reign of Terror Ensues.

Troops Under Arms.
Desperate tactics are being pursued in the switchmen's strike on the New York, Lake Erie & Western and the Lehigh Valley Railroads at Buffalo, N. Y. The Sheriff has found himself unable to comply with the demands of the companies for protection, his deputies deserting him as fast as sword in hand, and he has appealed for aid. The appeal has been granted; the militia has been ordered out and the State troops are being massed at the armor.

During the day, says a Buffalo telegram, incendiarism and violence were resorted to and individual attacks on the so-called "scab" workmen made. The outlook is melancholy and no one can predict the end. More than 200 cars have been burned, and a trainload of passengers had a miraculous escape with their lives. Freight trains have been boarded and trainmen compelled to desert their posts. Switches have been turned and cars thrown into the ditch. Gondolas were released from coal trestles and allowed to crash down into the yards, wrecking locomotives and cars, and creating general havoc with railroads, property, and to those the strikers are at top. There is no doubt about it, and more trouble of the sort that marked the early hours of the morning is expected. All the deputies with the demand of the company for protection deserted him, and Sheriff Beck came into town to demand that the militia be called out. This demand was acceded to. The Erie Road is blocked now. The fires of Sunday night and the wrecks block the other. The strikers are busy disclaiming responsibility for that night's events, but they do not try to cover their delight at the result.

Entire Trains on Fire.

It was about 1 o'clock Monday morning that the strikers put in their best work at the Lehigh yards, having at that time managed to blockade the Erie tracks and wreck several trains. It was very easy to set fire to the cars—a lighted match in the oil box of the wheel did the business. So about the hour named fire appeared simultaneously in the Lehigh yards adjoining the Erie, but so far east that the city fire department could not reach it. At 3:15 a.m. 150 cars were burning and the fires were still breaking out among the freight cars. The fire spread away down the Lehigh and Erie. Long strings of cars were set on both sides and all was burning toward the center. There is no possibility of saving them as no water is near enough to be of any use. Many Erie men, among them several officials, are on the ground and are making every effort to save what they can, but their efforts are almost unavailing. By dragging cars apart by hand a few are being saved, but it is hardly one in twenty. No engines are here, and every car has to be moved by hand. Around the burning cars strikers and their sympathizers crowd and enjoy the result of their work. Perched high on box cars they mock and jeer at the railroad men who work at the blazing wrecks.

They have not relaxed their exertions to keep "scab" labor from entering the city. Every one who walks along the tracks is questioned as to his business and destination. When each train arrived it was stopped by strikers and thoroughly overhauled, to be sure no help was struggling in to the companies. The passengers were indignant, and asked how long they were going to be kept there. The only satisfaction they received was in the reply, when the strikers got through with them they might go on and not till then.

The Seventy-fourth Regiment has been sent out to protect the Central and West Shore properties, it being feared that the switchmen on these roads may go out. The Sixty-fifth Regiment has been sent to Cheektowaga to guard the Lehigh Valley and the Erie yards. The Central officers have made a demand on the Sheriff for protection.

PROGRESS OF THE FAIR.

Increased Forces Pushing the Great Undertaking to its Completion.

There are now 8,498 men at work at the World's Fair Grounds in Chicago. This increase is due to the activity of the work in the various State buildings, special structures and concession buildings. The grass plots, flower beds, and walkways are now being made.

Nearly all the ornamental railings and balustrades around the jagoons are in place.

The Manufacturers' Building is getting along rapidly. The mammoth derrick for the erection of the great arches has been shifted to the north and work commenced in closing up this end of the building. The sky-light glass is being rapidly placed over the nave trusses. The ironwork is entirely finished on Machinery Hall, and some of the sculptured figures have been placed along the ridge line of the roofs. The decorative fresco work has begun in the loggia of the Agricultural Building and the large sculptured pediment is being placed.

All is activity at the outer end of the Grand Basin, on the main pier, where the peristyle, or open colonnade, connects the music hall with the casino. The columns and trusses are all in place for the casino. The perspective columns are set as far as the opening connecting the outer harbor to the Grand Basin. Construction has begun on the framework for the 100-foot "Statue of the Republic," rising from the waters of the basin. Work is progressing well on the new pier, running out 2,400 feet into the lake, where the steamboats from the city will land.

Twenty-three State buildings are in progress. The Washington Building will at once be commenced. Montana will probably be the first State Building advanced for the work is already well advanced.

The Government departments are being actively pushed forward. The main building is almost finished except around the base of the dome, while the battle-ship Illinois is now commencing to look something like a man-of-war with its white covering of cement and smokestacks in place. Work has also been begun on the Government life-saving station.

Crawford Avalanche

O. PALMER,

JUSTICE AND RIGHT.

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN, THURSDAY, AUGUST 25, 1892.

Publisher and Proprietor:

NUMBER 20.

CRAWFORD CO. DIRECTORY.

COUNTY OFFICER	
Sheriff.....	Thomas Wakely
Clerk.....	Wm. A. Masters
Register.....	John L. Leece
Treasurer.....	Clinton Johnson
Surrogate.....	J. M. Jackson
Judge of Probate.....	Goo. W. Love
C. C. Court.....	J. Patterson
Surveyor.....	
SUPERVISORS	
Grove Township.....	George Peacock
South Branch.....	L. J. Miller
Beaver Creek.....	John Hanna
Maple Forest.....	B. F. Sherman
Frederick.....	Charles Barber
Hall.....	W. Hickey
Blaine.....	E. A. Field
Center Plain.....	L. E. Shadley

VOLUME XIV.

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN, THURSDAY, AUGUST 25, 1892.

SHOT THE MINERS DOWN WEATHER FORECASTS.

MAY BE BROKEN EASILY.

Ship's Propellers Sometimes Disabled by Trifling Causes—Corrosion in Water.

The propeller of a steamer is an insignificant object compared with the huge body it propels against the combined forces of wave and wind, but the Brooklyn Eagle says they come to grief frequently in a variety of waves. A few days ago the red D steamer Venezuela, in a calm sea without a breath of wind, almost suddenly lost one blade of her screw, and as little cause or notice as overripe fruit drops from its parent bough. Around the dry docks are numbers of gigantic propellers, and in one stage or other dilapidated. Some are cast in the solid, that is to say, the hub through which the shaft passes, and the fans which extend from it are one solid casting. Others are built, or cast, rather, in sections; the hub is one and each fan or blade is another, which fit into bases made for them in the hub, where they are screwed on by huge bolts that are set in the hub casting. Where one fan or blade is broken it is easily replaced, as the makers retain the models of all wheels or propellers, as they are individually called, which they cast. Then the entire wheel is not rendred useless, as in the case when a solid cast propeller, like the Venezuela's, comes to grief. It is extraordinary to see the proportion of vessels that arrive having received some damage to their propellers. Occasionally damage is done in the shaft racing, as it is technically called. That is caused by the steamship plunging head on into the trough of a big sea and so elevating the stern and the propeller that it is completely out of water, and being suddenly rid of the resistance the engine runs away, so to speak, just as an ordinary engine will do when a driving belt slips off or breaks. Occasionally propellers are broken by striking floating logs or ice and rarely by striking a whale or large fish when it is much the worse for the fish.

But there is one curious fact always noticeable about propellers: that is that the extremities of the blades are eaten away, as though by some corrosive acid. They are pierced with holes of greater or lesser depth, which weakens the points of the fans so that they snap off. These corosions are said to be caused by the action of the water, but it seems strange that the wearing should take the form of honeycombing the metal instead of wearing it away smoothly, as the mere friction of striking the water might be supposed to do. Recently screws and propellers are made of different combinations of brass and other metals, especially for steam yachts, and are very costly. A short time ago Piermont Morgan's yacht struck a rock in the sound. The force of the blow smashed one blade clean off, although fastened on by eight or ten two-inch bolts, secured by massive nuts, and the second blade was curled up by the blow just like a sheet of lead. This wheel was only a three-bladed one, and yet it cost the comparatively enormous sum of \$2,800. It was made of a composition metal resembling brass in color, called Mayanese bronze. In large ocean steamships, if the propellers are not of solid casting, it is usual to cover the nuts and bolt points which fasten the fans to the hub with a cement. This is so tenacious and becomes so hard when once set that it rarely breaks until its removal becomes necessary, when it gives the workmen a hard tussle to remove it.

The Best Members.
It is not the skinflint for a selfish man we would choose for member ship, but the man with broader and more liberal ideas, and a more genial and generous humanity. That is the kind of man that makes the burden of life lighter to those who suffer disappointment of any kind, and who is glad to contribute to the assistance of others who smile when he pays his assessments, and thinks pityingly of the mourning widows and orphans whom they will help; who slaps his neighbor on the back and says: "Friend, come with us for the sake of your wife and little ones and for your own, too, for we make it pleasant and profitable to you." One such man as that is worth a thousand dull members or penurious grumbler, for he has the charming bonhomie of comradeship, with the true appreciation of the grand mission of the Order. It has been well said that the man, whose heart is big enough to thoughtfully guard the loved ones of his own side, generally has in him that milk of human kindness which will make him a most valuable exponent of the fraternity and benevolence in their broadest and best sense.—Knight's Journal.

Relief on the Way.
A special train arrived from Chattanooga at 8 o'clock, carrying Brigadier General Carnes and the First Regiment of the National Guards, 600 strong, and over 100 volunteers, citizens of Chattanooga. The train was switched around the city and started for Coal Creek. It is reported that while he was making a forced march from Clinton 2,000 miners attacked him. It was 9 o'clock at night and he could not see a yard before him. Suddenly a flash startled the troops. On all sides shots were being fired at them without mercy. They had been ambushed. Then the desperadoes, who did not know what to do, and made no resistance for some minutes; then Carnes succeeded in getting his men together and fired upon the miners, who were in full retreat. Several of them were hurt. Four of Carnes' men were killed and seven hurt.

Owing to the many conflicting rumors it is impossible to get the exact facts. The wires are all down between Clinton and Coal Creek, and no direct communication is possible except by courier.

LYNCHED A BOY MURDERER.
A Mob Takes a Desperado from Jail and Lynch Him to a Trestle.

At Winchester, Ky., Logan Murphy, the 17-year-old desperado, was taken from jail early Wednesday morning by a mob. He begged pitifully for his life while being dragged from his cell. He was taken to the trestle on the railroad, a rope placed around his neck, and he was asked if he wished to pray. He said: "I don't know how." His hands were then fastened behind him and one of the lynchers pushed him from the trestle. He fell a distance of eight feet, breaking his neck. He was left hanging until 8 o'clock in the morning, when he was cut down, and after the coroner's inquest was turned over to an undertaker. Murphy killed his father in cold blood, was arrested, tried, and sentenced to be hanged, but was given a new trial.

A Practical Lover.
The most practical lover has been discovered at West Hartlepool, England. In one of his letters to his sweetheart he wrote: "I wish, my darling, that you would not write me such long letters. If you were to bring an action for breach of promise the lawyers would copy the correspondence between us and charge 4 pence for every folio of seventy-two words. The shorter the letters the more we save from the lawyers."

WHAT PROPHET FOSTER HAS TO SAY.

Gen. Anderson Caught—The Strikers Capture Him by a Base Trick—Threaten to Hang Him—Brave Defense of the Commander.

Troops Hurry to the Scene.

Knoxville, Tenn., special:—Gatlings were turned upon the miners at Coal Creek. How many were killed and wounded no one yet knows. The only fact which none can dispute is that the fierce battle in the history of the Coal Creek troubles began early in the morning and continued during the day.

It is stated that Captain Keller, Anderson, in command of the Coal Creek troops, has been captured by the miners, taken to an unknown place and lynched.

For several hours firing was not general. About 2 o'clock the miners made an organized assault on the fort, and were repulsed. The second assault was easily repulsed. The third attempt resulted in a regular pitched battle and Gatting guns got in their work.

POSITION OF THE FORT.

The fort occupies a crest of a hill commanding the range of Coal Creek valley for five miles east and west. To the north is a spur of the valley in which the stockade of the Knoxville Iron Company is located. It will be impossible for the miners to reach the stockade as long as the fort holds out. To the southward from the fort stretches Walden ridge, which is very steep on the northern side and easy of ascent from the south. The top for several miles is a series of great ledges of sandstone, making a natural and almost impregnable fortress. The distance from Fort Anderson across the valley to the top of Walden ridge is about 1,400 yards. On the top of the ridge the miners had planted two field pieces furnished them by sympathizers in Kentucky. The north side of the ridge and creek skirting the foot of Fort Anderson is a dense growth of timber and brushwood. The miners of the fort had all the advantages of hiding, and if one of their number should be either killed or wounded he could be easily removed to a place of safety without any one being the wiser.

No one is allowed to approach within a half mile of the fort unless he is known to be in sympathy with the miners, therefore it is impossible to get the names or even the number of killed or wounded.

THREE MINERS CAPTURED.

Between the first and second assault on the fort three miners were captured. They sent up a flag of truce to Captain Anderson to ask for release. He was expecting such a message, and met the men on equal grounds. He was secured by several of them and rushed down the hill, and finally taken to one of the hotels in the village, where he was guarded by Robert Lindsey, a deputy United States Marshal, and a number of friends. They held him as a hostage, and would not agree to give him up until the troops and convicts were withdrawn from the valley. It is from him that he is said to have been taken and lynched.

Three Miners Captured.

Between the first and second assault on the fort three miners were captured. They sent up a flag of truce to Captain Anderson to ask for release. He was expecting such a message, and met the men on equal grounds. He was secured by several of them and rushed down the hill, and finally taken to one of the hotels in the village, where he was guarded by Robert Lindsey, a deputy United States Marshal, and a number of friends. They held him as a hostage, and would not agree to give him up until the troops and convicts were withdrawn from the valley. It is from him that he is said to have been taken and lynched.

September—

4—Wind changing.

5—Cooler and clearing.

6—Moderating.

7—Warmer.

8—Storm wave on this meridian.

9—Wind changing.

10—Cooler and clearing.

GALVESTON, KANSAS CITY AND MINNEAPOLIS MERIDIAN.

September—

4—Storm wave on this meridian.

5—Wind changing.

6—Cooler and clearing.

7—Moderating.

8—Warmer.

9—Storm wave on this meridian.

10—Wind changing.

11—Cooler and clearing.

ATLANTA, CINCINNATI AND LANSING MERIDIAN.

September—

4—Warmer.

5—Storm wave on this meridian.

6—Wind changing.

7—Cooler and clearing.

8—Moderating.

9—Warmer.

10—Storm wave on this meridian.

11—Wind changing.

WESTERN WEEKLY CROP REPORT.

Weather All that Could Be Desired in Most Sections—Peaches Disease.

The weekly weather and crop bulletins issued by the Department of Agriculture at Washington gives the following summaries of conditions in the various States.

Kentucky—Scattering rains have done much good, but some sections still suffer temperature and sunshine nearly normal; corn and tobacco generally in fair condition.

Missouri—High temperature, insufficient and badly distributed rainfall prove detrimental to crops, late corn especially; plowing retarded, but all other work progresses favorably.

Illinois—Temperature and sunshine above normal; rainfall badly needed and distributed; thrashing completed; light crop; wheat harvesting well; corn good condition; fruit scarce and of inferior quality.

Indiana—Warm and sunny; rains beneficial to crops; corn growing rapidly; plowing for wheat progressing; pastures in good condition; fruit scarce and of inferior quality.

The Avalanche

O. PALMER, Publisher.
GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

MAN is naturally secretive, but he is so boastful that he frequently lets it out.

It is a good plan to do an act of selfishness occasionally by deliberate premeditation, even if great effort be required.

It is claimed that there is a light-house to every fourteen miles of coast in England, to every thirty-four miles in Ireland and to every thirty-nine miles in Scotland.

The packet line of steamers plying between Kansas City and St. Louis does not pay dividends, but it keeps down freights and may live to a green old age to worry the railway companies.

It is claimed that there are over a thousand houses with a reputation for being haunted in London. The reputed fondness of Londoners for spirits is apparently borne out by this announcement.

A SCIENTIST has figured out the size of heaven, and also estimates that it is already crowded. If this same scientist can prove that there is no more room in the other place he will relieve much uneasiness.

It seems like d living into ancient history to read an item stating that Dr. Brown-Squard has not lost faith in his famous elixir. At a recent meeting of the French Academy of Sciences he declared that its use had made him ten years younger.

A THREE-WHEELED phæton from Los Angeles will be among the California exhibits at the World's Fair. An interesting companion exhibit for this vehicle would be that three-legged horse down in Tennessee that travels a mile in six minutes.

With cholera in Europe, yellow fever in Mexico, and smallpox in British Columbia, while nothing worse than a campaign rages in the United States, this country has much for which to feel grateful. Neither would a little caution be out of place.

This man who carries his business cares and anxieties along on his vacation is little less than a fool. He might as well stay at home altogether. There is not a man in the country who can afford to take a vacation at all that cannot afford to get out of it all that it will possibly yield.

A SUBSTANCE cheaper than India rubber and applicable to all the uses of that material is said to have been discovered. Perhaps, then, we are on the eve of noiseless carriage wheels as substitutes for the noisy rumble that now marks the passage of vehicles over paved streets. This a consumption devoutly to be wished.

AN enterprising space-writer has been asking famous millionaires if it pays to be rich. Some of them confess that they are no happier than when they were poor, but none is recorded as expressing a wish to get rid of his wealth and try poverty again. Their testimony will not go far to prevent the poor from coveting riches.

SEVEN titled women hold the rank of colonel in the Prussian military establishment. None of them, as far as known, have much of a reputation as scappers, but on dress parade they could present as natty an appearance as any ten-year-old prince in the service, and would know what to do with him if he acted uneasy while on duty.

FRAUD CUNDO, of San Francisco, has added to a long list of reasons for indulgence in suicide. He tried to kill himself because he was single and desired to spare some woman in the dim future the agony of becoming suddenly a widow. A man of such intellect should have been able to secure a poison more than potent enough to produce nausea.

THE Rev. Sam Small last November got into a broil and had one of his teeth knocked out. He sued his assailant and assessed his damage at \$5,000. As Sam has thirty-two teeth he thus estimates their value at \$100,000. The jury thought that pretty high and took off one cipher and gave him \$500, thus making the aggregate for Sam's teeth \$16,000. This is liberal, as a full upper and lower set can be had in any market for \$20.

FIVE-FIFTEEN-FIFTY-EIGHT is Al time. There is no disputing that. The City of Paris pushed her bow right through all previous records of crack liners on this phenomenal trip. Uncle Sam is smiling broadly at thought of the beautiful service that the splendid ship would do for him in time of war. And, by the way, the act which allowed of the adoption of the City of Paris requires that the Cramps shall build two more steamships equal to her in speed to belong to the same fleet. They can do it.

RUDE young Rudyard Kipling is said to have been making himself obnoxious to the quiet people of Montreal by remorselessly scrubbing them when they ventured to offer him a reception. This sprightly youth evidently belongs to that class of persons which can never be happy itself unless it is rendering someone else miserable. But he will perhaps find

society very much disposed to resent his impertinences, and even to assume the aggressive from time to time. Boorishness doesn't pay, and even militates against success in literature.

A BUFFALO woman, wife of the captain of a sailing vessel, held a thousand striking stevedores at bay and prevented them from boarding her husband's ship. She waved a revolver in her right hand during the melee and a broom in her left. The oft-repeated assertion of the humorists, that the broom is woman's favorite weapon, is founded on truth. In times of great and heroic endeavor woman forgets all other weapons and takes up the broom; and, strange to say, though history records no case of death inflicted by means of this domestic implement, she inspires great terror with it.

The rashness of Mrs. W. D. Boyd, of Baltimore, is likely to prove expensive to Uncle Sam. She lost her pocketbook while out shopping and accused Dr. Albert Legat, an attaché of the Swiss Legation at Washington, of having stolen it. He was arrested, taken to Annapolis, searched, tried and dismissed. Mrs. Boyd subsequently found her pocketbook on a bench where she had left it. Dr. Legat is a very forgiving man if he does not obtain all the satisfaction possible. He has made complaint to the State department and will doubtless demand heavy indemnity.

The habit of making severe accusations on mere suspicion is quite a common one and often does great injury to the feelings and reputations of the innocent.

THE New York yacht Alpha, known as the "Herreshoff wonder," which heretofore has had clear record of victories, has been beaten, not only by boat for boat, but also on time allowance, by the yacht Freak of the Marblehead (Mass.) Eastern Yacht Club in the 20-footer race. It was this club which brought out the Burgess fast boats—the Volunteer, Puritan and Mayflower—but since Mr. Burgess' death Herreshoff has been regarded as the coming boat builder who would be relied upon to keep the America's cup. Now comes, however, still another surprise from the famous old yacht town of Marblehead, whose skippers are famous the world over. It is also of interest that while Gen. Paine was the cup defender in the races with the English yachts his son, John Paine, sailed the Freak.

THE millionaire is becoming less important a factor in Congress than formerly. The aggregate wealth of members of the Senate and House is at present from \$50,000,000 to \$100,000,000 less than it was a few years ago. Many men of great wealth, such as "Joe" Brown Hearst, Plumb, Farwell, Spoorer, Scott and Spinola, have died or left Congress, and their successors have for the most part been men of moderate means. What great fortunes remain are to the extent of 75 per cent. the possession of members from the Pacific Slope or the West. Another curious fact about these great Congressional fortunes is that their owners are mostly men whose names begin with the letter S—Sanger, Stewart, Stanford, Sanders, Sherman, Shoup, Squire, Stockbridge, Stahlnecker, Stevens and Stephenson.

THE barbarity of hanging an orangutan creates a feeling all over the country that will not last at the command of General Snowden.

Private Iams had no justification for his unsoldierly course. It was none of his business that an attempt had been made to take life; the fact that Frick was the object of the attempt has no relation to the case. The militia were there to protect the lowest of the strikers just as much as to protect Frick or the Carnegie property. Suppose attempt had been made to kill an obscure man belonging to the strikers? Suppose a private in a moment of irresponsibility had given vent to an expression of opinion one way or the other? Would Colonel Streater have tried him thirty minutes for that? Scarcely. That a surgeon should have consented

to assist at the savagery only adds to its atrociousness. Bishop McGovern, of Harrisburg, very truly says that we are not to return to Inquisition tortures in this country. Streater must be stripped of his uniform. The medical profession of Pennsylvania cannot afford to retain in its ranks the doctor who assisted at the barbershop.

THE jewelry was refused also by Miss Reese, but Landers was not to be thwarted in his desire to make her understand his gratitude, for a day or two ago he stumbled into the post-office, and, thrusting a paper into her hand, remarked that it was something she could not return. Miss Reese, upon opening the document, found that it was a deed for five acres of land, which, she has been told, is worth \$600 an acre. She is at present in a quandary as to what course she shall pursue.

AN enterprising space-writer has given vent to an expression of opinion one way or the other? Would Colonel Streater have tried him thirty minutes for that? Scarcely. That a surgeon should have consented

to assist at the savagery only adds to its atrociousness. Bishop McGovern,

of Harrisburg, very truly says that we are not to return to Inquisition tortures in this country. Streater must be stripped of his uniform. The medical profession of Pennsylvania cannot afford to retain in its ranks the doctor who assisted at the barbershop.

OLEOMARGARINE in Maryland. Judge Bond, of the United States Court of Baltimore, has rendered an important opinion in the case of Chas. E. McAllister, alleged agent of Braun & Fitts, oleomargarine manufacturers of Chicago, who sought his release from the custody of the State authorities. Judge Bond holds that the arrest was illegal and discharges the prisoner. Mr. McAllister was arrested under the Maryland law relating to the sale of oleomargarine.

The Judge, in reviewing the case, said: That person may import an article from a foreign country or one of the States of the Union, and sell it in the condition which it was imported, is not to be disputed now after a long line of decisions by the Supreme Court. A State may regulate the sale and storage of articles dangerous to the health of the city, but it cannot prohibit the importation. The laws of the United States recognize oleomargarine as a mercantile article. Being such, while yet a State may regulate its sale, it cannot prohibit its importation. The statute in question does this and is unconstitutional in this respect and void.

RUDYARD KIPLING IS said to have been making himself obnoxious to the quiet people of Montreal by remorselessly scrubbing them when they ventured to offer him a reception. This sprightly youth evidently belongs to that class of persons which can never be happy itself unless it is rendering someone else miserable. But he will perhaps find

LITTLE BOYS AND GIRLS.

THIS IS THEIR DEPARTMENT OF THE PAPER.

Quaint Sayings and Doings of Little Ones Gathered and Printed Here for Other Little Folks to Read.

The Three Little Chickens.
Three little chickens went out one day;
While their mother was scratching they hid away.

Said the little black chicken to the little white chicken,
Let you and I the little gray chicken All keep out of sight.

Till the coming of night.

And give our fuzzy old mother a fright.

Help, the railway dog of England,

has just died at New Haven. For

thirty-five years he was guard of the

tidal train from London to New

Haven, and acted as collector for

money in aid of the orphan fund of

the Amalgamated Society of Rail-

road Servants.

His mission was made known by a silver collar, to which was appended a silver medal, having on it the inscription: "I am Help, the railway dog of England, and traveling agent for the orphans of railway men who are killed on duty. My office is at 53 Colbrook row, London, where subscriptions will be thankfully received and duly acknowledged."

Altogether he was instrumental in obtaining upward of £1,000 for the orphan fund.

Sayings of Children.

It was a Chicago 4-year-old living on those naughty chickens were almost froze.

"Peep, peep, peep" said the little black chicken;

"Peep, peep, peep" said the little gray chicken;

"Don, don, dear!" said the little white chicken;

"If I were the king,

I'd give everything

I had to be under mother's soft wing."

Then a great hawk went sailing by,

Blew up in the red of the sunset sky;

"Aha! aha!" said the little white chicken;

"Tru! tru! tru!" said the little black chicken;

"Harr! harr! harr!" said the little gray chicken;

"On, on, dear!" said the little white chicken;

"Then they fell on the ground,

And made not a sound,

While the hungry hawk sailed round and round.

Cluck! cluck! cluck! they heard it plainly!

Cluck! cluck! cluck! it sounded again,

"Ha! ha! ha!" said the little black chicken;

"Tru! tru! tru!" said the little white chicken;

"Harr! harr! harr!" said the little gray chicken;

"On, on, dear!" said the little white chicken;

Cousin Florence will shake in her shoes when she stands up to be married!

A week after the wedding day came, and Katherine said

"Mamma, let me go! I want to see Cousin Florence shake her shoes."

"CAN you stand on your head?" asked a visitor of little Dudley.

Mother says "Come, cackles, come you bad little biddies, come right straight home."

—Clara Augusta, in Farm and Home.

LITTLE JOHNNY ON STILE.

I likes to see folks put on style. If it wasn't for them, and the circuses it would be pretty dull sometimes.

Mother always gets mad when she sees Mrs. Stuckup out riding, but I

can't see anything to get mad at,

cept I wouldn't like to be little boy.

I peeked into the window yesterday when they was having their lunch and they didn't have anything but bread and cold liver. I hate liver. I am glad our folks isn't styish.—New York Herald.

POLITICS PAY.

The old saying, "It pays to be poor," has been illustrated again in the Tacoma Postoffice in favor of

Miss Margaret J. Reese, the stamp clerk, a pretty young woman of 21, who is a Tacoma correspondent. L. O. Landers, a grizzled, crabbled, one-legged old fellow, has a fine farm on Vashon Island, near Tacoma. Although he lives the life of a hermit, it is believed that he is rich, for the Vashon fruit lands are among the most productive in the State; and his farm has been under cultivation for a number of years. He visits the Tacoma office every week or two, and he always asks Miss Reese to get his mail; for she went to considerable trouble in looking up a letter for him once, and he thinks no one else in the office is to be trusted.

Some months ago, after she had handed him his mail, he laid \$200 in gold on her counter, saying "That's for you." Before the astonished girl was much hurt, but later he left at a local jewelry shop an order for a diamond necklace and earrings for her, and in explanation he said to the shopkeeper that she was the only person who had ever spoken a kind word to him.

The jewelry was refused also by

Miss Reese, but Landers was not to be thwarted in his desire to make her

understand his gratitude, for a day

or two ago he stumbled into the post-

office, and, thrusting a paper into her hand, remarked that it was something she could not return. Miss Reese, upon opening the document, found that it was a deed for five

acres of land, which, she has been told, is worth \$600 an acre. She is at present in a quandary as to what course she shall pursue.

AN FRENCH OLD FRENCH.

Fannie Edwards, the little girl

preacher who is creating such an ex-

citement at Gosport, and who is but

14 years of age, has been preaching

for the past four years. Her home is at Louisville. She claims to have

received her knowledge of the gospel

by close study and prayer, and is con-

ceded to surpass many divines of ma-

ture years. While she is a Methodist,

her father and mother belong to the

Baptist denomination. She enjoys a

romantic life, during her leisure hours,

but it is a power in the pulpit, and the church cannot accom-

modate the crowd.—Indianapolis News.

A WORKING BOY.

As I write, a coal cart has driven

up to the house opposite, in charge of

a boy, perhaps 17 years old. On a

sidewalk man with gray hair was

leaning on his shovel waiting for the

coal to be dumped. The boy backed

the cart, went in to have the ticket

The Avalanche

J. C. HANSON, LOCAL EDITOR.

THURSDAY, AUG. 25, 1892.

LOCAL ITEMS

School commences next Monday.

School Books, at Fournier's Drug Store.

Buy your clothing of Jackson & Masters.

Miss Vena Jones is expected home this week.

The store of S. H. & Co., is head-quarters for choice Butter and Cheese.

Saginaw is fairly crying for men who want work.

Call and examine Jackson & Masters new line of clothing.

Fred Sholtz's wheat averaged over 25 bushels to the acre.

For California fruit, all kinds, go to Wight's restaurant.

H. T. Shuter reported 101 bushels of oats from 4 bushels of seed.

F. Culver returned from Bay View, last Saturday morning.

A No. 1 Machine Oil at a low price, at A. Kraus, next to the post office.

Bay City people consume 5,000,000 gallons of water daily.

J. Hoyt has about completed an addition to his residence.

Mrs. E. J. Astor left Grayling last Monday, for Owatonna, Minn.

For fresh Apples, Bananas and Oranges, go to C. W. Wight's restaurant.

N. Michelson returned from St. Ignace and Cheboygan, last Friday.

Great reduction in Straw Hats, at the store of Sallie, Hanson & Co.

The graduating class of the Agricultural college contained 26 members.

Jackson & Masters have the finest and largest stock of clothing in the county.

The M. E. Conference will be held at Owosso, and will commence September 21st.

Buy the Maud S. force pump, the best in the world.

F. DECKROW.

William Newton, of Flint, will take Judge Morse's place on the Supreme Bench.

Ladies', Misses', and Children's, Hose of the Three Crow Brand, for sale by S. H. & Co.

Mrs. H. Bauman, Miss Nora Masters and Miss Emma Hanson returned from Bay View, last Sunday morning.

Just received a full line of Ruchings and Torchon Laces, at the store of S. H. & Co.

Thomas McPherson a former resident of this place, died at his home in Millington, on the 6th inst.

If you want a first class Sewing Machine, buy the American or Domestic of Jackson & Masters.

Mrs. Dr. Smith has enjoyed the visit of her father, B. Turner Esq. of Flushing.

If you should require anything in the Hardware line, call at the store of S. H. & Co.

Chas. Shallenberger and his brother Willis found a bee tree near the river, one day last week.

Wind Mill and Well Supplies of all kinds, prices as low as good work will warrant.

F. DECKROW.

Bay City clerks have formed a union whose object is to control their employers.

Plows, Harrows, Cultivators, Plow Points, always kept in stock at factory prices, at A. Kraus', next to the post office.

Joseph Bray lost a leg under a Michigan Central train at Bay City. The injury caused his death.

Come and buy Ten Dollars worth of goods from S. H. & Co. and get a pint of beer enlarged.

W. S. Chalker is having his house painted. Mr. McKnight, of Alpena, is doing the work.

You can buy your clothing and Gents Furnishing Goods of Jackson & Masters cheaper than at any other place in the county.

N. P. Salling went to West Branch, last Monday, where he will remain for several weeks.

A full line of Cook and Heating Stoves, at lowest prices, at the Tin and Hardware store of A. Kraus.

Andrew Strand, of Manistee, routed his wife out of bed at daylight and asked permission to kill her.

For fresh Crackers, Cookies, Bread and Confectionery, go to C. W. Wight's restaurant. He has just received a large assortment.

J. E. Mackay came up from Detroit to spend Sunday with his wife, who is the guest of Mrs. O. Palmer.

Geo. H. Bonnell having retaken the Gallery for a few weeks, is prepared to give all his customers good work at prices that are right.

An easy way to clear \$100 is to write to J. Marica Finn at Ishpeming and cover his \$100 even bet that the upper peninsula will give Morse a majority. The water stands until taken.—*Det. Journal*.

Miss Anna Tharren returned from her visit to friends, in Canada, yesterday.

Frank Bell, of Negunne, is visiting with his family and old acquaintances this week.

S. Ostrander brought in a sample of Millet grown on his homestead, that is good enough for anybody.

Singer Sewing machines for sale on the installment plan, by F. R. DECKROW.

Mrs. J. Staley and the Misses. Fannie, Maud and Mary, are expected to return home from Bay View, to-morrow.

The democrats of Grayling are canvassing as to the propriety of raising a pole and organizing a marching company.

C. D. Culver is the owner of a hen that laid 7 eggs in the same number of consecutive days. Net profits \$1.17 to date.

J. Patterson attended the Democratic convention at Grand Rapids, last week, and was made Ass't. Secretary of that body.

A bonus is offered to two people who are geese enough to get married on a platform, at North Branch, during the fair.

George Taylor has secured a position in the office of the Detroit Journal, and commenced work last Friday morning.

Union services will be held at the Presbyterian church, next Sunday morning, and at the M. E. church in the evening.

The Lutheran church will have stained glass windows and will be in line with our other churches as to style and finish.

S. C. Knight has reopened the Barber Shop in the Grayling House. A first class barber and everything in good shape. Give him a call.

There were 1957 bushels of buckleshipped from Wells last week. It is claimed that Arenas county sent 6,000 bushels to market.—*West Branch Herald*.

Wm. Tolman' who owns a farm one mile east of Ogemaw raised excellent crops this year. He threshed 302 bushels of fine English wheat from 17 bushels of sowing.—*West Branch Herald*.

WANTED.—Resident agent to han-

the best Pianos and Organs made.

No capital required. Only good references, push and energy.

Address the KIMBALL AGENCY,

Rain drowned out the reunion at Standish.

Skerbeck family, Tuesday, Aug. 30.

School Supplies of all description, at Fournier's Drugstore.

The following members of Marvin Post, G. A. R., went to Standish, to attend the reunion:

Don't forget the Circus, Tuesday, Aug. 30th.

Mrs. Alger, Burton, Chaiker, Holbrook, Ingerson, Palmer, Pond, Phelps, Rose, Woodburn, Wakeley, Wyckoff and Wight.

Free exhibition before the Circus opens, by the champion rope walker of the world.

Mrs. Anna Sanford who has had charge of my Trimming Department, for two seasons past, has been engaged for the Fall and Winter trade—Mrs. S. is now in Detroit, trimming and getting the styles. An elegant line of goods will be displayed.

Mrs. S. P. SMITH.

Charles Troimbl , the well-known sawyer on the Saginaw river, who left last spring to handle the lever in Salting, Hanson & Co.'s mill at Grayling, is doing some big work at that place with one circular. Last week he cut 331,222 feet of lumber or an average of 65,537 feet per day. He challenges any circular sawyer on the river to beat his week's work.—*Bay City Tribune*.

Aug. 18th.

Sunday night some practical jokers removed the Harrison streamer from the Northern Mail pole without our knowledge and consent and hoisted it above Cleveland on the Democratic pole. We never missed it until along in the forenoon when our attention was called to it and we hastened to remove our banner from such company even though it had a good grip and was on top. We deprecate any tampering with public poles and hope in the future the jokers will exercise better judgment.—*Northern Mail*.

Bucklin's Arnica Salve.

THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts—Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by L. FOURNIER, Druggist.

Good Looks.

Good looks are more than skin deep, depending upon a healthy condition of all the vital organs. If the Liver be inactive, you have a Bilious Look, if your stomach be disordered you have a Dyspeptic Look and if your Kidneys be affected you have a Pinched Look. Secure good health and you will have good looks. Electric Bitters is the great alternative and tonic acts directly on these vital organs. Cures Pimples, Blotches, Boils and gives a good complexion. Sold at L. Fournier's Drugstore, 50c. per bottle.

Campaign Song Books.

We have received from the publishers, "True Blue," Republican Campaign Songs, and "Red Hot" Democratic Campaign Songs—two books, each containing a collection of new songs, arranged for male quartette clubs, with music and words complete, and they are furnished in great variety in "True Blue" and "Red Hot."

Songs by music and words dealers generally, or upon receipt of ten cents each, copies will be mailed to any address by The S. Kimball's Sons Co., Chicago, Ill.

Pronounced Hopeless, Yet Saved.

From a letter written by Mrs. Ada E. Hurd, of Groton, S. D., we quote: "Was taken with a bad cold, which settled on my lungs, cough set in and finally terminated in Consumption. Four doctors gave me up, saying I could live but a short time. I gave myself up to my Saviour, determined if I could not stay with my friends on earth, I would meet my absent ones above. My husband was advised to get Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds. I gave it a trial, took in all, eight bottles; it has cured me, and thank God I am now a well and hearty woman." Trial bottles free at L. Fournier's Drugstore, regular size, 50c. and \$1.00.

For Sale.

I WILL SELL any of my houses or lots on favorable terms. For particular information, call on JOSEPH CHARRON.

May 5, t. f.

Notice.

E. M. Roffee, has, some desirable Lots on Peninsular Avenue, Michigan Avenue and Chestnut Street. Being agent for the same will give price & C. WM. WOODBURN.

Oct. 22 t. f.

ELECTION NOTICE.

STATE OF MICHIGAN—

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE, LANSING, Aug. 13th, 1892.

To the Sheriff of the County of Crawford.—SIR:

You are hereby notified that the General Election to be held on Tuesday, the 13th instant, the first Monday of November next, the following officers are to be elected, viz:

By the electors of the districts hereinbefore defined, one elector of President and Vice President of the United States in each District, who shall be known and designated on the ballot, respectively.

Also, in like manner, two alternate electors of President and Vice President who shall be known and designated on the ballot, as follows:

First district, elector of President and Vice President of the United States at large.

Second district, elector of President and Vice President of the State at large.

Also, in like manner, two alternate electors of President and Vice President who shall be known and designated on the ballot, as follows:

Third district, elector of President and Vice President of the United States at large.

Fourth district, elector of President and Vice President of the State at large.

Also, in like manner, two alternate electors of President and Vice President who shall be known and designated on the ballot, as follows:

Fifth district, elector of President and Vice President of the United States at large.

Also, in like manner, two alternate electors of President and Vice President who shall be known and designated on the ballot, as follows:

Sixth district, elector of President and Vice President of the State at large.

Also, in like manner, two alternate electors of President and Vice President who shall be known and designated on the ballot, as follows:

Seventh district, elector of President and Vice President of the United States at large.

Also, in like manner, two alternate electors of President and Vice President who shall be known and designated on the ballot, as follows:

Eighth district, elector of President and Vice President of the State at large.

Also, in like manner, two alternate electors of President and Vice President who shall be known and designated on the ballot, as follows:

Ninth district, elector of President and Vice President of the United States at large.

Also, in like manner, two alternate electors of President and Vice President who shall be known and designated on the ballot, as follows:

Tenth district, elector of President and Vice President of the State at large.

Also, in like manner, two alternate electors of President and Vice President who shall be known and designated on the ballot, as follows:

Eleventh district, elector of President and Vice President of the United States at large.

Also, in like manner, two alternate electors of President and Vice President who shall be known and designated on the ballot, as follows:

Twelfth district, elector of President and Vice President of the State at large.

Also, in like manner, two alternate electors of President and Vice President who shall be known and designated on the ballot, as follows:

Thirteenth district, elector of President and Vice President of the United States at large.

Also, in like manner, two alternate electors of President and Vice President who shall be known and designated on the ballot, as follows:

Fourteenth district, elector of President and Vice President of the State at large.

Also, in like manner, two alternate electors of President and Vice President who shall be known and designated on the ballot, as follows:

Fifteenth district, elector of President and Vice President of the United States at large.

Also, in like manner, two alternate electors of President and Vice President who shall be known and designated on the ballot, as follows:

Sixteenth district, elector of President and Vice President of the State at large.

Also, in like manner, two alternate electors of President and Vice President who shall be known and designated on the ballot, as follows:

Seventeenth district, elector of President and Vice President of the United States at large.

Also, in like manner, two alternate electors of President and Vice President who shall be known and designated on the ballot, as follows:</p

The Avalanche

O. PALMER, Publisher.

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN

FIRE BELCHES FORTH.

ERUPTIONS OF TWO CELEBRATED VOLCANOES.

How Old Vesuvius Poured Out Destruction and Then Smothered for Years—Terrible Work of Mt. Etna in 1860—Other Great Volcanic Mountains.

Mount Etna and Its Flames.

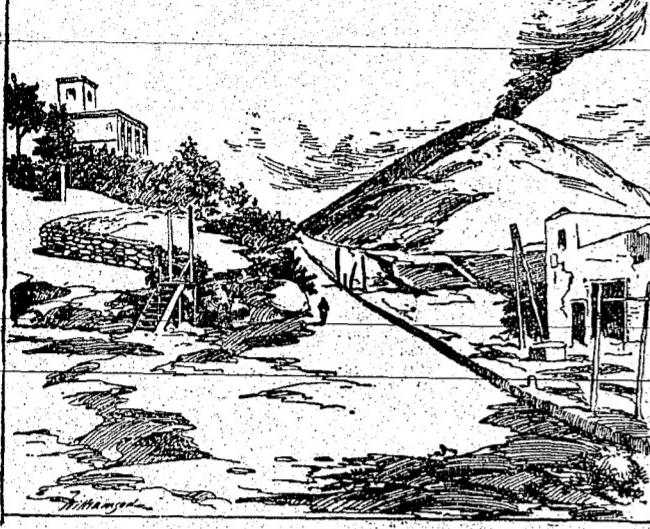
Mount Etna is again in eruption, and for the eighty-fourth time is attracting the attention of the world. The earliest recorded eruption of Etna is one mentioned by Diodorus Siculus, which

tain is about four hundred and eighty square miles, and includes two cities—Catania and Acitane, and sixty-three towns and villages. It is estimated that as many as 300,000 people live on the sides of the mountain. The mountain may be ascended, preferably between June and December. A party which ascended in August found it so cold near the top that extra coats were necessary. The abyss of the crater was found in 1877 to be about a thousand feet deep, and some two or three miles around.

Mount Vesuvius.

The volcano of Vesuvius is more celebrated than Mount Etna, although it is only 4,000 feet in height, against the nearly eleven thousand feet of Etna. Probably Vesuvius has been nearly or quite twice as great in height.

The first eruption of Vesuvius of which there is any record occurred Aug. 24 in the year 79, during the reign of Titus. It is memorable not only as the eruption which destroyed Pompeii and Herculaneum and caused the death of



caused the Sicani to desert its vicinity and move further to the south. No date is given, but it is said to have taken place in the seventh century B. C. The most terrible eruption of the mountain, which has ever been recorded, was in February, 1199. An earthquake felt for a long distance, destroyed Catania

Pliny, the naturalist, but also as having had his nephew, the younger Pliny, for its historian. He gives a most graphic description of this magnificent though terrible scene.

which had scattered so

deep a murkiness over the day had now

settled into a solid and impenetrable mass. It resembled less even the thick gloom of night in the open air than the close and blind darkness of some narrow room. But in proportion as the blackness gathered did the lightnings around Vesuvius increase in their vivid and scorching glare. Nor was their horrible beauty confined to the usual lines of fire; no rainbow ever rivaled their varied and prodigious dyes.

In the pauses of the showers you heard the rambling of the earth beneath and the groaning waves of the tortured sea, or, lower still, and audible but to the watch of the intensest fear, the grinding and hissing murmur of the escaping gases through the chasm of the distant mountain. Sometimes the cloud of smoke and fire would rise suddenly and by the lightning's to assume quaint and vast mimics of human or monster shapes striding across the gloom, crowding one upon the other and vanishing swiftly into the turbulent abyss of shade.

"Suddenly the place became lighted with an intense and lurid glow. Bright and gigantic through the darkness which closed around it like the walls of hell the mountain shone—a pile of fire.

Its summit seemed rivet in two, or rather, above its surface there seemed to rise

two monster shapes, each confronting

the other."

During the first three months of 1868

there were numerous outbursts from the top of the great cone which caused it to reach a greater elevation than at any former period, the height April 3 being 4,250 feet above the level of the sea.

At the beginning of 1871 the mountain again exhibited signs of activity,

which continued throughout the year and culminated in the eruption of 1872, April 24. Live streams of lava issued from the great cone. During the night of the 25th a fresh stream of lava moved about half way down the side of the mountain. A number of people had collected to view this, when a torrent of lava suddenly burst out close to the crater of 1855, and enveloped and killed a number of the sightseers. The 26th and 27th there was a tremendous outburst of ashes, which fell over the surrounding country as far as Naples, obscuring the daylight and entirely destroying the vegetation.

Other Volcanoes.

Iceland, as is well known, has a geological formation, and its hot volcanic eruptions form a strong contrast to its climate. Most of the mountains of the island have been volcanoes. Hecla, the famous one, is between 4,000 and 5,000 feet in height. It has eighteen recorded eruptions, the latest being 1845-6. The earliest known eruption was in 1104, which gave the name "sand-rain winter" to the season in which it occurred.

Vast quantities of dust are discharged from the Icelandic volcanoes, a column of

smoke and incandescent vapors of the molten lava. Dark red through the profound gloom of their banks they flowed slowly on toward the city.

Through the still air was heard the rattling of the fragments of rock crashing

one upon another as they were borne down the fiery cataracts, darkening for one instant the spot where they fell and suffused the next in the blushing hues of the flood along which they floated.

The effect of this eruption was to

destroy the entire side of the mountain nearest to the sea, leaving the only

remnant of the ancient crater, the low

ridge on the south flank, called La Pedantina, and that portion of the wall which under the name of Soma encircles about two-fifths of the new cone. This cone is the present Ves-

Nicosis was destroyed. At this time a stream of lava ran for fifteen miles down the mountain. A terrible eruption occurred in 1860. During this eruption Nicosis, a part of Catania, was destroyed. Between the village of Nicosis and the sea, a distance of 5,000 feet, was destroyed by the lava, which burst from a new crater which opened about a mile below the others and threw out a flood of lava two miles wide. Stopped for a time by the city walls of Catania, the lava rose gradually to a height of sixty feet and finally rushed over the walls and destroyed a part of the city. Altogether some fifteen towns were destroyed by this eruption and lava thrown out covering an area of at least forty square miles. The latest eruption prior to the present one was in 1866. This lasted about three weeks, and was preceded by earthquakes. Craters fell as far distant as Messina, about eighty miles from Mount Etna.

Mount Etna is one of the most noted and marvelous volcanoes in the world. It is located on the eastern coast of Sicily, is 10,868 feet or more than two miles high, and its base has a circumference of about ninety miles. Some of the lava from its eruptions forms headlands several hundred feet high along the Ionian Sea. The area of the mount-

ain is about four hundred and eighty

square miles, and includes two cities—Catania and Acitane, and sixty-three

towns and villages. It is estimated that as many as 300,000 people live on the sides of the mountain. The mountain may be ascended, preferably between June and December. A party which ascended in August found it so cold near the top that extra coats were necessary.

It is memorable not only as the

eruption which destroyed Pompeii and Herculaneum and caused the death of

some 30,000 persons.

During the eruption of 1860

which has continued to be the most

continuous channel of eruption to the present day.

1631 one of the greatest of modern

eruptions took place. The cone poured

out a column of vapor so loaded with

vapor, which has continued to be the

most exclusive channel of eruption to the present day.

1631 one of the greatest of modern

eruptions took place. The cone poured

out a column of vapor so loaded with

vapor, which has continued to be the

most exclusive channel of eruption to the present day.

1631 one of the greatest of modern

eruptions took place. The cone poured

out a column of vapor so loaded with

vapor, which has continued to be the

most exclusive channel of eruption to the present day.

1631 one of the greatest of modern

eruptions took place. The cone poured

out a column of vapor so loaded with

vapor, which has continued to be the

most exclusive channel of eruption to the present day.

1631 one of the greatest of modern

eruptions took place. The cone poured

out a column of vapor so loaded with

vapor, which has continued to be the

most exclusive channel of eruption to the present day.

1631 one of the greatest of modern

eruptions took place. The cone poured

out a column of vapor so loaded with

vapor, which has continued to be the

most exclusive channel of eruption to the present day.

1631 one of the greatest of modern

eruptions took place. The cone poured

out a column of vapor so loaded with

vapor, which has continued to be the

most exclusive channel of eruption to the present day.

1631 one of the greatest of modern

eruptions took place. The cone poured

out a column of vapor so loaded with

vapor, which has continued to be the

most exclusive channel of eruption to the present day.

1631 one of the greatest of modern

eruptions took place. The cone poured

out a column of vapor so loaded with

vapor, which has continued to be the

most exclusive channel of eruption to the present day.

1631 one of the greatest of modern

eruptions took place. The cone poured

out a column of vapor so loaded with

vapor, which has continued to be the

most exclusive channel of eruption to the present day.

1631 one of the greatest of modern

eruptions took place. The cone poured

out a column of vapor so loaded with

vapor, which has continued to be the

most exclusive channel of eruption to the present day.

1631 one of the greatest of modern

eruptions took place. The cone poured

out a column of vapor so loaded with

vapor, which has continued to be the

most exclusive channel of eruption to the present day.

1631 one of the greatest of modern

eruptions took place. The cone poured

out a column of vapor so loaded with

vapor, which has continued to be the

most exclusive channel of eruption to the present day.

1631 one of the greatest of modern

eruptions took place. The cone poured

out a column of vapor so loaded with

vapor, which has continued to be the

most exclusive channel of eruption to the present day.

1631 one of the greatest of modern

eruptions took place. The cone poured

out a column of vapor so loaded with

vapor, which has continued to be the

most exclusive channel of eruption to the present day.

1631 one of the greatest of modern

eruptions took place. The cone poured

out a column of vapor so loaded with

vapor, which has continued to be the

most exclusive channel of eruption to the present day.

1631 one of the greatest of modern

eruptions took place. The cone poured

out a column of vapor so loaded with

vapor, which has continued to be the

most exclusive channel of eruption to the present day.

1631 one of the greatest of modern

eruptions took place. The cone poured

out a column of vapor so loaded with

vapor, which has continued to be the

most exclusive channel of eruption to the present day.

1631 one of the greatest of modern

eruptions took place. The cone poured

out a column of vapor so loaded with

vapor, which has continued to be the

most exclusive channel of eruption to the present day.

1631 one of the greatest of modern

eruptions took place. The cone poured

out a column of vapor so loaded with

vapor, which has continued to be the

most

Valhalla

The ancient Scandinavians believed that "high up in the sky is Odin's hall, the magnificent Valhalla or temple of the slain." They believed that the vaulted roof of heaven was held in position by columns which had formerly been the spears used by warriors, and that the roof itself was made of shields overlapping each other like coats of mail. The "valkyrs" were Odin's battle-maids, chosen for the banqueting rooms of his heroes. The heroes of Odin's hall were thought to put their helmets on their heads, throw the bloody harness over a shadowy seat, and then with flaming swords to point the way to Valhalla and act as guides for warriors slain in battle. The valiant souls received into Odin's presence are called "the slain," or "the elect." The "valkyrs" are "white-faced virgins with flowing hair act as waiters for the elect. Each morning at the crowning of the golden-combed cock the whole host of well-armed elect rush through the 540 doors of Valhalla into a great courtyard and pass the day in merciless fighting. However pierced and hewn in pieces they may be in these encounters, at evening every wound is healed, and they return to their heaven through its doors and are seated, according to their exploits at a bountiful feast. At this luxurious repast the perennial boar, schrumpf, deliciously cooked by artimur, is served, and, although devoured every night, is whole again the following morning, ready to be served again. The two Valkyrs love those terrible soldiers when on earth—a battle by day and a feast by night—is the name of their heavenly existence. As the valkyrs of the banqueting halls were never mentioned as being admitted to Valhalla proper, some writers have supposed that the Scandinavians did not accord to woman an immortal soul; this is far from the correct conclusion, however, says the St. Louis Republic, for it is well known that the abest of the ancient writers always mentioned Valhalla as "a heaven within a heaven." One writer says: "Valhalla is the exclusive abode of the most daring champions—but is not the whole of heaven."

A New Transcontinental Railway.

The new transcontinental line of the Great Northern Railway began daily passenger service from St. Paul and Minneapolis to Spokane, Wash., on the 15th of August. This line is the shortest from the East to Western Montana, Northern Idaho, and Eastern Washington, and has the lowest mountain grades of any Western road. A vast area of agricultural, lumbering, and mining country is opened to settlement and development by the completion of this road, which passes directly through the Flathead Valley and Kootenai mining region, skirting hundreds of miles of mountains and mountains veiled with gold, silver, copper, lead, and coal. It touches many fine rivers and lakes and opens up a country noted for scenic attractions.

Quotations in China.

You must not ask too many questions in China. If you do you will only make yourself miserable. A prominent example of intellectual turpitude is the prevalent habit of announcing for a reason for a fact the fact itself. "Why do you ask me?" said a Chinese coolie. "We do not put salt into bread cake." is the exact answer. "How is it that with so much and such beautiful ice in your city none of it is stored up for winter?" "No, we do not store up ice for winter in our city." If the Latin poet who observed, "Happy is he who is able to know the reason of things," had lived in China, he might have modified his poetry so as to read: "Unhappy is the man who essays to find out the reason of things."

Giving Away His Children.

Casimir, a workman of Rome, has just made a novel proposition to the various foreign ministers in Italy. Having more children than he can support, he has written to the ministers expressing his good-will for the monarchs whom they represent and announcing his intention of presenting each monarch with one of his children. These gifts are to be entirely free and he does not expect any compensation from the royal and imperial foster-parents.

SCURVY and scorbutic affections, pimples and blisters on the skin are caused by impure blood, which Beecham's Pills cure.

A 6-YEAR-OLD BOY, of Bridgeport, N. J., is reported to have lived four days on bark.

FEVER—All Fitternase after Dr. Elkins' Great Nerve Restorer. No Fit after first day's use. \$10.00 a box. Trial bottle free to Postmen. Send to Dr. Elkins, 31 Arch St., Park, Pa.

MOTHERS and especially nursing mothers need the strengthening support and comfort of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It lessens the pains and burdens of nursing, insuring healthy, vigorous offspring, and promotes an abundant secretion of nourishment on the part of the mother. It is an invigorating and tonic for the body, and especially harmless in any condition of the female system, as it regulates and promotes all the natural functions and never conflicts with them.

The Prescription builds up, strengthens, and cures. In all the chronic weaknesses and disorders that afflict women, it is guaranteed to benefit or cure, or the money is refunded.

For every case of寒症 which they cannot cure, the proprietors of Dr. Sage's Catarach Remedy agree to pay \$500 in cash. You're cured by its mild, soothing, cleansing, and healing properties, or you're paid.

That All-Gone

or
Faint Feeling

This is an eventful occurrence when women are taken with that "all-gone" or faint feeling, while working, walking, calling, or shopping. The cause of this feeling is some derangement, weakness, or irregularity incident to her sex. It matters little from what cause it may arise; instant relief may always be found by using Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. It is the only positive Remedy for those peculiar weaknesses and ailments of women. It acts in perfect harmony with the laws that govern the female system, under all circumstances.

All Druggists sell it or send it in, in full of 1 lb. or 2 lbs. per box. Price \$2.50. Correspondence freely invited. Lydia E. Pinkham, M.D., Co., Lynn, Mass.

BEST POLISH IN THE WORLD.

RISING SUN STOVE POLISH

DO NOT BE DECEIVED with Pastes, Enamels, and Paints which stain the hands, injure the iron, and burn off. The Rising Sun Stove Polish is Brilliant, Odorous, durable, and the convenience of no tin or glass package with every purchase.

HAS AN ANNUAL SALE OF 3,000 TONS.

HOME AND THE FARM.

A DEPARTMENT MADE UP FOR OUR RURAL FRIENDS.

Rainy Days Can Be Improved. Where a Good Wood House Is at Hand—Tent or Cut Hay—Good Portable Fence, Etc.

A Wood and Post House.

It will pay any man who owns his farm to build a post and wood house, says Farm and Home. A diagram is given herewith for a complete house for this purpose. The main part is 30 by 72 feet with an L of 18 feet. The central part of the main building is 18 by 24 feet, and is devoted to unsawed wood and unpreserved posts, where a supply of dry wood and seasoned posts can be had at all times. Near the driveway in this room are placed trusses on which to summer the post racks. There is no partition between this room and the driveway. At the right of this is a room 24 by 26 feet for posts after they have been sharpened and prepared for use; while at the left is a room of the same dimensions for wood after it is sawed

and split ready for the stove. A drive-way 10 feet wide runs the full length of the rear and has a sliding door at each end and large double doors in the middle just opposite the supply room. In the front are two rooms each 12 by 24 feet, between which is a wide arch where the stove is placed. The left room is devoted to the preparation of posts and in one corner is a device for sharpening them, an engraving of which is shown. It is constructed by taking two posts 8 by 8 inches and setting firmly in the ground wide enough apart to receive a vice, as shown in the cut, while the top ends are bolted firmly to the joists. At the foot of these excavate a hole about 3 feet deep, putting in the bottom coarse gravel and on top of that a block, sawed from the butt of a well-seasoned elm log and laid horizontally around it, trapping the earth down. In sharpening posts put one end in the vice and screw up tight. The other end is raised on the block, which is a little disk on top and placed just high enough for a man to work without stooping much. In this way one man can sharpen posts as fast as two in the old-fashioned way, and do it better. In another corner of this room is placed a furnace and kettle for heating tar for painting the ends of the posts, while in another corner is a place for bench. The right room is for sawing and splitting wood. On one side of this room is a large patent saw. The wood is sawed, split and placed in a cart and wheeled to the wood room and piled

in the rear of the wood room. In the rear of the wood room is a portable fence shown in the illustration has the important merit of being wind-proof, according to the American Stockman.

Good Portable Fence. The form of panel for a portable fence shown in the illustration has the important merit of being wind-proof, according to the American

Stockman.

In this way one man can sharpen posts as fast as two in the old-fashioned way, and do it better. In another corner of this room is placed a furnace and kettle for heating tar for painting the ends of the posts, while in another corner is a place for bench. The right room is for sawing and splitting wood. On one side of this room is a large patent saw. The wood is sawed, split and placed in a cart and wheeled to the wood room and piled

in the rear of the wood room. In the rear of the wood room is a portable fence shown in the illustration has the important merit of being wind-proof, according to the American Stockman.

Poultry Raising.

I like poultry as an adjunct, better than poultry exclusively, writes an experienced poultry raiser. A butter, egg and fruit farm makes a grand combination, and they work well together. Poultry and fruit, poultry and vegetables, or poultry and a general farm are grand schemes. I have in my mind's eye a young man that started on five acres of land. He planted half acre in blackberries, half acre in raspberries, half acre in strawberries, and a half acre of gooseberries and currants. Two in all were devoted to berries. One acre he put in a variety of garden truck, and two acres devoted to poultry, stables, and his residence. He kept three cows, a horse, two hundred fowls, and four brood sows and a boar of the Chester White breed. All through the five acres, wherever there was sufficient room, he planted fruit trees. What is the harvest? He has eggs, and poultry, and fruit, and milk, and pork, and some vegetables for sale throughout the year, and he is comfortably fixed. But you ask, how does this work with the poultry farm? As he must not depend entirely upon the poultry for expenses of living, etc., he reduces the cost by making each branch of the business pay a certain percentage of cost. And 200 hens give him better returns as they can be more readily attended to than the stock.

More poultry would only increase the expense without sufficiently helping the income. Of course all this may not sound like a good poultry article, but it will serve as an example of how poultry is best made to pay.

Farmers, when they take good care of their stock, always make the most money out of them.

Time for Cutting Hay.

We take the following paragraphs from an exchange: "There is a right and a wrong time to cut hay. Theoretically, grass mown when approaching the blossom stage is worth 25 cents per hundred for feeding, while the same grass cut after bloom is worth 8 cents on the hundred pounds—a very material difference. Moreover good hay is worth several dollars per ton more than poor hay, and the whole difference in price may be made in the curing."

We are inclined to think that there is nothing theoretical about the matter; the question of the relative value of hay cut at the proper season, or much later, becomes one of fact and not of theory. All the evidence that chemistry can offer goes to prove the fact that the early cut is superior to the late cut; but it is also true that in the curing early cut may be so injured as to be of no greater value than the late cut. Observations on the effect of feeding of the two kinds are fully sufficient to establish the fact; on going a step further observation of the desires of the animal will be sufficient to determine the question of the comparative value of the hay made from early or seasonably cut or late cut hay.

A Great Change.

The change that has taken place in well ordered dairies with respect to the treatment of milk is notable. The new science says, make the time as short as possible between milk pail and package. Instead of being

controlled by the weather, and at its mercy, the gool dairyman now with tanks, creamers, starters and aerators controls the milk and its product, and gets uniformity every day in the year. The closer the extremes of making are brought together, the better for the texture and flavor of the butter and cheese. For years it has been supposed that cold was the great remedy for all threatened disaster to milk and cream, but now it is found that cold only prevents the germs of fermentation from activity, and when the cold is suspended the milk goes to the bad all the more quickly.

Some grow peas and let the fattening pigs harvest them.

See that the ewe neither has plenty of clean water to drink. Give the young lamb a little wheat bran or oatmeal to lick. This greater the number of pigs the more food the sow needs.

A WELL-FED pig ought to make at least a pound of grain a day. NEITHER hogs nor cows should be kept in solitary confinement.

Keep your pigs dry, but give them all the water they want to drink. NEVER confine the brood sows to a dry lot barren of grass or green forage.

This state test is the only satisfactory way of determining the value of any way of feeding.

NO MATTER how much slop is given daily, be sure that hogs have all the pure water they will drink.

It is an erroneous idea to think that a hog will thrive upon any kind of feed if he only has plenty of it.

WHEN it comes to breeding and feeding hogs on the farm, theoretical knowledge is of little practical value.

Hints to Housekeepers.

IN warm weather put eggs in cold water, as they will froth better when broken.

A bit of charcoal held in the mouth and slowly chewed will remove the offensive breath after eating onions.

A SPOONFUL of butter, in culinary love, is rounded as much above the edge of the spoon as the bowl extends below.

A GOOD TONIC for the hair is of salt water, a teaspoonful of salt to a pint of water, applied to the hair two or three times a week.

A HOLE in black silk or satin can often be nicely mended by placing a piece of court plaster on the wrong side. A weak place in kid gloves can also be strengthened in the same way.

A CARPET, particularly dark carpet, often looks dusty when it does not need sweeping; wring out a sponge quite dry in water (a few drops of ammonia helps brighten the color) and wipe off the dust from the carpet. This saves much labor in sweeping.

BUTTER sunshine, it is said, will nearly always entirely remove scorch which has been made by using an over-heated iron. Frequently a shirt bosom, apparently almost ruined, has been brought back to its pristine whiteness by a liberal application of this remedy, which Dame Nature provides for us so liberally at times.

FEW things are more slovenly than a wall with holes in the plaster, yet such disfigurements are likely to occur from the blows of heavy furniture, hammering of picture nails in wrong places and from various other causes. Such places should be mended at once with plaster of paris, mixed to a thin paste with water. It is best to mix only a little at a time, as it sets so rapidly that it becomes too hard to handle in a few moments. Apply it and smooth it down with the blade of a knife and cover on the spot with a piece of wall paper matching the pattern on the wall as you paste it on and the spot will never show.

Miscellaneous Recipes.

WHITE CUP CAKE—One cup fresh butter, two cups white powder, five eggs, four cups sifted flour, white wine, five eggs, one cup sweet milk, two teaspoons baking powder, one tea-spoon extract of lemon.

GOOSEBERRY FOOL—Make a smooth boiled custard and set on ice to cool; have an equal quantity of stewed gooseberries, well sweetened and also cold; mix the custard and gooseberries together, putting in a bowl or glass dish, and set on ice till wanted, and then serve with a basket of fresh cake.

SPICED CURRANT JELLY—Press the juice from ripe currants and strain it put in a kettle; let come to a boil, add a pound of sugar to a pint of juice, with a tablespoonful each of extract of cinnamon, nutmeg, and mace; let boil five minutes. This jelly is excellent served with mutton, buck, venison, or other game.

GOOSEBERRY FOOL—Make a smooth boiled custard and set on ice to cool; have an equal quantity of stewed gooseberries, well sweetened and also cold; mix the custard and gooseberries together, putting in a bowl or glass dish, and set on ice till wanted, and then serve with a basket of fresh cake.

CURRIED PIE—One cupful of ripe currants, one cupful of sugar, two eggs, line the pie-plate with a nice paste and sprinkle a little flour over it; spread the currants on this; beat the sugar and yolks of eggs together and pour over the currants. Boil about twenty minutes; beat the whites of the eggs to a stiff froth with two tablespoonsfuls of sugar, spread over the pie, set it on the top grate and brown a little.

PLAIN CREAM SOUP—Wash and drain fifty clams, chop the hard part of the clams and put them on to boil in the liquor. Set the soft part away. Remove scum as it rises on the liquor, then add a pint of water, pepper to taste, and cook slowly five minutes. Lastly add the soft part of the clams, two ounces of butter and a pint of milk. When the soup is hot again add ten water-crackers broken quite fine, and serve. Do not boil after adding the milk. It is best to wash the clams before opening, with a small scrub brush. In the recipe given above all water may be used instead of part milk.

THE WAY TO PARALYZE HIM.

DUMLEY had taken the landlady's daughter to the theater and, as usual, had business outside between the acts.

"Do you see young Brown over there?" he said to the young woman.

"Yes," she replied.

"Well, he is a man I expect to paralyze some day."

"Are you going out to see another man at the conclusion of this act?" she asked.

"Yes," Dumley said reluctantly. "I am afraid I shall have to; he is waiting for me now."

"Well," said the landlady's daughter. "I don't like Mr. Brown very much either, and I will tell you what to do. When you return from seeing the gentleman outside, who is waiting for you, just step over to where Mr. Brown is sitting and breathe in him. That will paralyze him."—Philadelphia Call.

SHEEP AND SWINE.

HAVE YOU set apart a clover lot for the hogs?

A BIG pig may be taught to hunt—for a living.

ALLOW no hogs around the stock watering tank.

PROF. BLACKIE confessed to speaking from experience when he characterized courtship "as a period of ecstatic worship," and the time following it "as of evangelical toleration," which is "a grand school of sanctification."

A LONG-NEGLECTED GRAVE.

THAT lonely speck in Behring Sea where Commander Behring of the Russian navy, the first efficient explorer of those waters, lies buried beneath a rude cairn will presently have a monument to the navigator's memory. The Russian man-of-war Aleut recently visited the spot, and will return with a metal cross inscribed to the memory of Behring and his shipmates.

The Russian man-of-war Aleut recently visited the spot, and will return with a metal cross inscribed to the memory of Behring and his shipmates.

PROFESSOR W. H. MORRIS, of Washington, D. C., successfully prosecuted claims against the U. S. Government for damages sustained during the Civil War.

HEMORRHOIA FOR TEXAS.

WANTED MEN TO TRAVEL.

STONE & WELLINGTON, Marion, W. Va.

C. N. G.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS,

Tell me why you saw the advertisement in the paper.

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION.

Consumptives and people

who have weak lungs or Asthma,

should use Piso's Cure for

consumption. It has no injurious effects.

CANADA'S NEW SCHEME

OPENING HER LANDS TO AMERICAN SETTLERS.

Farmer Train Robbers Come to Grief—The Soo Canal No Longer a Free Waterway—Awkward Flight of Four Missouri Judges.

Church Faction at War.
Several weeks ago a suit was caused in the congregation of the German Reformed Church at New Knoxville, Ohio, through a disagreement in regard to the retention of the minister. A new church is now in process of erection by the seceding faction. A bad feeling has been generated by the move, but the climax was capped when the body of Henry Schott, who died last spring, was removed from the cemetery of the old church to the improvised cemetery of the new church. This action was the signal for a renewed outbreak. The entire community is taking a hand in the affair, and indignation is at its height.

COAXING IMMIGRANTS.

Vermont to Settle in Canadian North-West Territory.

A delegation of settlers from Vermont, who have been sent West to inquire into the possibility of establishing a New England colony in the Canadian Northwest, have returned home. Several made homestead entries, with the intention of immediately returning to their new homes. The Canadian minister in charge of immigration said that he intended pushing his scheme for drawing settlers into Canada from Dakota, Montana and Missouri. Arrangements have just been completed for locating a large number of emigrant families from Scotland in the Northwest Territories. In addition to those being brought out from Scotland by the British-Columbian government, Minister Dewdney says that the government has decided to leave no stone unturned to insure the populating of the Territories, and that for the future a vigorous and aggressive policy will be carried out, as he considers that the importance of settling Manitoba and the Northwest Territories will justify the lavish but judicious expenditure of money to that end.

TRADE LINES ARE STRONG.

Dun Finds Many Favorable Features in the Market.

R. G. Dun & Company's weekly review of trade says:

Trade advice from the West promises rather better crops than what was expected, and returns are a little higher, though neither yield will approach that of last year. With abundant supplies brought over, the outlook is as good that business distinctly improves, and the prospect for fair trade is favorable. The most striking feature is the movement of grain. The greatest amount is from New York, Pennsylvania and Tennessee, which call into service troops in three great States appear to have scarcely an appreciable effect upon business as yet, and though inflation of prices is threatened by many importers, railroads are generally steady or strong, closing but a small fraction lower than a week ago. More gold has gone abroad, but money is abundant and easy, and collections in almost all quarters are more satisfactory than usual.

SAD NEWS FOR CANADA.

Tolls Levied After Sept. 1 Upon Her Vessels Passing the Soo Canal.

The president has proclaimed a regulation upon the Great Lakes in accordance with the law, as conferred upon him by the act to confer reciprocal relations with Canada, passed last July. The proclamation suspends the free navigation of the St. Mary's Falls Canal and imposes a toll of 20 cents a ton upon all freight passing through that canal from Canadian ports. The President's proclamation (though constructively executed in Washington city) was signed at Lookout Lake and forwarded for promulgation. The step is taken because of the persistent levying of tolls upon our vessels, passing through the Welland Canal. The Dominion officials are very much nettled, and already a howl is raised by the Canadian shippers most affected. They say they will be driven out of business and ruined.

AN EXPRESS CAR LOOTED.

The West Bound Express on the "Principe" stopped near Augusta, Kan.

The St. Louis and San Francisco eastbound passenger train which left Wichita, Kan., at 10:30 o'clock Saturday night was robbed by four masked men two miles west of Augusta, in Butler County, about midnight. The robbers were four farmers—Fred Livingston, Ezra Carter, A. E. Bailey and Rollin Moffatt. The amount they secured is placed by the officials at \$5,000. They robbed the wrong train, for on the one that carried the large sum all four are now in jail at Douglas, having been captured soon after the commission of the crime.

THEY WILL REMAIN IN JAIL.

Missouri Judges Appear in Court to Pay Bonds and Are Remanded.

Three judges of the Cass County (Missouri) Court—W. O. Wray, F. W. George, and E. T. Johnson, in Jackson County, jail on contempt of court for refusing to pay judgments secured by various railway corporations against Cass County upon bonds issued by the county. The judges can be kept in jail until the whole amount, \$75,000, is either paid or compromised.

Must Be Examined.

Orders have been issued by the ministers of the interior, agriculture, and medical affairs of Germany declaring that, inasmuch as examination proves that many American hams and sides of bacon contain trichina. Imports of such bacon must not be placed upon public sale unless they have been examined by the Prussian authorities.

Drowned in the Hudson River.

As William Merritt and John Gillian were fishing in the Hudson River near Nyack, the boat upset and Gillian was drowned. He leaves a widow and child.

Killed by an Electric Car.

At St. Paul, Mr. and Mrs. John Sedenbeck, alighted from an interurban electric car and stepped upon an adjoining track. A car going in an opposite direction rushed upon them. The woman was instantly killed and the man is badly hurt and mangled.

Officers Capture a Desperado.

John Fairchild, an Arkansas negro desperado, who killed a man at Pine Bluff, Ark., was arrested at Memphis, Tenn. As the officer put his hands on Fairchild he was reading a telegram sent by his mistress, saying: "Leave at once." Fairchild is one of the most desperate negroes in Arkansas.

Mother and Child Burned to Death.

At Chino, Cal., by the explosion of a gasoline stove, the house of an engineer named Wright was destroyed, and his 3-year-old child was buried to death. Wright was seriously injured but his wife fatally burned.

Vetoed the Only Important Bill.

When the Kentucky General Assembly met Monday morning to adjourn for the summer, Governor Brown sent in his veto of the revenue bill, which had been under consideration for over nine months before it was adopted. This is the only measure of importance that has been adopted, and the State is out several hundred thousand dollars as the Legislature will have to go back to the beginning.

Five Men Buried Alive.

The front wall of Koster & Blau's new building, 21st street and 6th avenue, New York, fell at noon Wednesday. Five men were buried alive.

Five Men Buried Alive.

The front wall of Koster & Blau's new building, 21st street and 6th avenue, New York, fell at noon Wednesday. Five men were buried alive.

Five Men Buried Alive.

The front wall of Koster & Blau's new building, 21st street and 6th avenue, New York, fell at noon Wednesday. Five men were buried alive.

Five Men Buried Alive.

The front wall of Koster & Blau's new building, 21st street and 6th avenue, New York, fell at noon Wednesday. Five men were buried alive.

Five Men Buried Alive.

The front wall of Koster & Blau's new building, 21st street and 6th avenue, New York, fell at noon Wednesday. Five men were buried alive.

Five Men Buried Alive.

The front wall of Koster & Blau's new building, 21st street and 6th avenue, New York, fell at noon Wednesday. Five men were buried alive.

Five Men Buried Alive.

The front wall of Koster & Blau's new building, 21st street and 6th avenue, New York, fell at noon Wednesday. Five men were buried alive.

Five Men Buried Alive.

The front wall of Koster & Blau's new building, 21st street and 6th avenue, New York, fell at noon Wednesday. Five men were buried alive.

Five Men Buried Alive.

The front wall of Koster & Blau's new building, 21st street and 6th avenue, New York, fell at noon Wednesday. Five men were buried alive.

Five Men Buried Alive.

The front wall of Koster & Blau's new building, 21st street and 6th avenue, New York, fell at noon Wednesday. Five men were buried alive.

Five Men Buried Alive.

The front wall of Koster & Blau's new building, 21st street and 6th avenue, New York, fell at noon Wednesday. Five men were buried alive.

Five Men Buried Alive.

The front wall of Koster & Blau's new building, 21st street and 6th avenue, New York, fell at noon Wednesday. Five men were buried alive.

Five Men Buried Alive.

The front wall of Koster & Blau's new building, 21st street and 6th avenue, New York, fell at noon Wednesday. Five men were buried alive.

Five Men Buried Alive.

The front wall of Koster & Blau's new building, 21st street and 6th avenue, New York, fell at noon Wednesday. Five men were buried alive.

Five Men Buried Alive.

The front wall of Koster & Blau's new building, 21st street and 6th avenue, New York, fell at noon Wednesday. Five men were buried alive.

Five Men Buried Alive.

The front wall of Koster & Blau's new building, 21st street and 6th avenue, New York, fell at noon Wednesday. Five men were buried alive.

Five Men Buried Alive.

The front wall of Koster & Blau's new building, 21st street and 6th avenue, New York, fell at noon Wednesday. Five men were buried alive.

Five Men Buried Alive.

The front wall of Koster & Blau's new building, 21st street and 6th avenue, New York, fell at noon Wednesday. Five men were buried alive.

Five Men Buried Alive.

The front wall of Koster & Blau's new building, 21st street and 6th avenue, New York, fell at noon Wednesday. Five men were buried alive.

Five Men Buried Alive.

The front wall of Koster & Blau's new building, 21st street and 6th avenue, New York, fell at noon Wednesday. Five men were buried alive.

Five Men Buried Alive.

The front wall of Koster & Blau's new building, 21st street and 6th avenue, New York, fell at noon Wednesday. Five men were buried alive.

Five Men Buried Alive.

The front wall of Koster & Blau's new building, 21st street and 6th avenue, New York, fell at noon Wednesday. Five men were buried alive.

Five Men Buried Alive.

The front wall of Koster & Blau's new building, 21st street and 6th avenue, New York, fell at noon Wednesday. Five men were buried alive.

Five Men Buried Alive.

The front wall of Koster & Blau's new building, 21st street and 6th avenue, New York, fell at noon Wednesday. Five men were buried alive.

Five Men Buried Alive.

The front wall of Koster & Blau's new building, 21st street and 6th avenue, New York, fell at noon Wednesday. Five men were buried alive.

Five Men Buried Alive.

The front wall of Koster & Blau's new building, 21st street and 6th avenue, New York, fell at noon Wednesday. Five men were buried alive.

Five Men Buried Alive.

The front wall of Koster & Blau's new building, 21st street and 6th avenue, New York, fell at noon Wednesday. Five men were buried alive.

Five Men Buried Alive.

The front wall of Koster & Blau's new building, 21st street and 6th avenue, New York, fell at noon Wednesday. Five men were buried alive.

Five Men Buried Alive.

The front wall of Koster & Blau's new building, 21st street and 6th avenue, New York, fell at noon Wednesday. Five men were buried alive.

Five Men Buried Alive.

The front wall of Koster & Blau's new building, 21st street and 6th avenue, New York, fell at noon Wednesday. Five men were buried alive.

Five Men Buried Alive.

The front wall of Koster & Blau's new building, 21st street and 6th avenue, New York, fell at noon Wednesday. Five men were buried alive.

Five Men Buried Alive.

The front wall of Koster & Blau's new building, 21st street and 6th avenue, New York, fell at noon Wednesday. Five men were buried alive.

Five Men Buried Alive.

The front wall of Koster & Blau's new building, 21st street and 6th avenue, New York, fell at noon Wednesday. Five men were buried alive.

Five Men Buried Alive.

The front wall of Koster & Blau's new building, 21st street and 6th avenue, New York, fell at noon Wednesday. Five men were buried alive.

Five Men Buried Alive.

The front wall of Koster & Blau's new building, 21st street and 6th avenue, New York, fell at noon Wednesday. Five men were buried alive.

Five Men Buried Alive.

The front wall of Koster & Blau's new building, 21st street and 6th avenue, New York, fell at noon Wednesday. Five men were buried alive.

Five Men Buried Alive.

The front wall of Koster & Blau's new building, 21st street and 6th avenue, New York, fell at noon Wednesday. Five men were buried alive.

Five Men Buried Alive.

The front wall of Koster & Blau's new building, 21st street and 6th avenue, New York, fell at noon Wednesday. Five men were buried alive.

Five Men Buried Alive.

The front wall of Koster & Blau's new building, 21st street and 6th avenue, New York, fell at noon Wednesday. Five men were buried alive.

Five Men Buried Alive.

The front wall of Koster & Blau's new building, 21st street and 6th avenue, New York, fell at noon Wednesday. Five men were buried alive.

Five Men Buried Alive.

The front wall of Koster & Blau's new building, 21st street and 6th avenue, New York, fell at noon Wednesday. Five men were buried alive.

Five Men Buried Alive.

The front wall of Koster & Blau's new building, 21st street and 6th avenue, New York, fell at noon Wednesday. Five men were buried alive.

Five Men Buried Alive.

The front wall of Koster & Blau's new building, 21st street and 6th avenue, New York, fell at noon Wednesday. Five men were buried alive.

Five Men Buried Alive.

The front wall of Koster & Blau's new building, 21st street and 6th avenue, New York, fell at noon Wednesday. Five men were buried alive.

Five Men Buried Alive.

The front wall of Koster & Blau's new building, 21st street and 6th avenue, New York, fell at noon Wednesday. Five men were buried alive.

Five Men Buried Alive.

The front wall of Koster & Blau's new building, 21st street and 6th avenue, New York, fell at noon Wednesday. Five men were buried alive.

<p